

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. [] some information concerning the early warning radar, which was developed at the end of the war by Telefunken at Brueck i.d. Mark. Brueck is situated south of Berlin (52° 12'N, 12° 45'E). At Brueck, Telefunken had a testing field for direction finders. 25X1
2. In 1944 [] a number of early warning radars in Germany. They worked on wave lengths between 3 and 1.5 meters. As they had no MTL, one solution to the 'Dueppel' troubles was the choice of a very short wave. [] decided to build this radar set with a wave length of 9.1 cm. [] to cover a distance of not less than 100 to 200 km. against heavy bombers. The maximum power output at that time was a level of 100 kw. peak power, because tubes for a high output were not yet available. [] decided to build the "Forsthaus" in the following manner: 25X1

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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STATE	x	ARMY Ev	x	NAVY	x	AIR Ev	x	FBI		AEC		OSI Ev	x		
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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

USAF review completed.

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3. [] a house originally designed for another radar set, namely the 'Jagdschloss,' which Siemens was producing. [] an antenna system which rotated four times per minute by a 100 HP motor, with a cylindrical parabola 26 m. long and 3 m. high. [] three transmitter tubes (magnetrons), each of which gave a peak power output of 100 kw., or together 300 kw. The energy was carried to the antenna by means of cables and to the reflector by three slotted feeders. [] tried to avoid gaps in the vertical antenna pattern. The single lobes were tilted one against the next, as the feeders were not in the focal point. 25X1
4. The pulse repetition frequency was 500 cps. The frequency of the three transmitters was slightly different, and the three multicavity magnetrons (German type LMS-100) were switched by a common pulser. There were three receivers, each with a bandwidth of about 5 mcs. After rectification, the three signals were combined and fed to the PPI. The latter had a diameter of about 400 mm. 25X1
5. By the end of the war [] not succeeded in obtaining a range of 100 km. [] 25X1
- [] In any case, the losses in the co-axial cable between the transmitter and the antenna were so great [] attained a range of only 30 km. This was the state when the war came to an end, and the Soviets occupied Brueck. They took the set to the USSR but left the antenna in Brueck. 25X1
- [] it remains there today. [] 25X1

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